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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A REGIONAL PROJECT OF
ASIA AND PACIFIC

(RAS/92/G33) - Development of Least-Cost Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Plans in Asia

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	18 August 1993
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	Asian Development Bank (ASDB)
Government implementing agency:	ADB, ESCAP
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$9 500 000 Source of funds: GEF
Total UNDP budget:	$9 500 000

Project background

The Framework Convention on Climate Change signed by 154 countries at the historic United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) has recognized the threat to development posed by climate change and the need for the countries to work together to reduce future emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG), mainly carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, chlorofluorocarbons which have been identified as the primary agents of global climate change. The Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), established to study the scientific aspects of climate change, has confirmed that emissions resulting from human activities are substantially increasing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases and that global mean air surface temperature has increased by 0.3 to 0.6 degrees Celsius over the last hundred years. To reduce the uncertainties affecting the timing, the magnitude and the regional patterns of climate change, it is necessary to improve the scientific understanding of this phenomenon and develop better climate models. This will, inter alia, require the development of more realistic scenarios for future emissions, the establishment of national inventories of current emissions, sustained and increased support for climate research activities and improved international exchange of climate data.

The 12 Asian countries participating in this Regional Programme present a great diversity in terms of size, population, level of industrialisation and emissions of GHGs. Both carbon dioxide and methane are extremely important in the Asian context. The major energy supply in the region is coal which is available in abundance, particularly in India and China. The combustion of coal releases more carbon dioxide than that of oil and gas. Similarly, the release of methane from paddy fields and cattle contributes substantially to the radioactive forcing in Asia. As the region is also home to significant low-lying areas, there is a considerable risk of flooding, particularly for parts of Bangladesh, Sumatra and many of the Pacific Islands if climate change would entail a sea-level rise as predicted by the global scientific community. Any change in climate could also severely affect the region's crop production through far more severe droughts and floods. Asia's share of

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global emissions stands at about 21 percent today and is estimated to rise to 35 percent by the year 2025. The countries of the region are at various stages in the formulation of response and mitigation strategies with some countries working on estimates of inventories of GHGs while others already carry out measurements and others are still undertaking technological and economic analyses.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) strengthen the region's capacity (scientific, technical, human resource, and institutional) to address the major issues related to GHG emissions including their estimation, measurement and tracing; (b) assist the participating countries in formulating response and mitigation strategies and devise Plans of Action; and (c) support the participating countries in the identification and implementation of cost effective opportunities for limiting emission and facilitate the leveraging of funds for follow-up investment.

Project activities will include: (a) conducting comprehensive baseline inventories of GHGs based on methodologies endorsed by the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC); (b) estimating costs associated with the use of specific technologies for reducing GHGs and design of cost effective reduction initiatives (CERI); (c) implementing national and regional plans and strategies for limiting emissions of GHG's including resource mobilisation strategies; and (d) providing trained personnel and improved human and institutional capacities related to climate change issues.

The project will draw heavily on expertise available from within the region. International consultants will be recruited for short-term missions to address the above five thematic issues through training and technical advise. Where equipment is to be used, training will include hands-on experience with the use of the appropriate instruments and other relevant equipment. Given the multitude of GHG related activities currently underway in the region, the project will also serve as their locus and clearing house through the establishment of data bank and a referral service.

Inputs

UNDP will provide national and international consultants at the country and inter-country level experienced in thematic training; on-the-job training, workshops and seminars; equipment pertaining to industrialisation and emissions of GHGs; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	5 351 600
PA Phase	304 200
Overhead (ADB)	1 055 800
Training	1 340 000
Equipment	1 320 000
Miscellaneous	128 400
Total	9 500 000

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Financial data

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Personnel	5 351 600
PA Phase	304 200
Overhead (ADB)	1 055 800
Training	1 340 000
Equipment	1 320 000
Miscellaneous	128 400
Total	9 500 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF CAMEROON

IPF: (1992-96) $15 137 000

(CMR/93/601) - (CMR/93/001) - Renforcement de la Capacité de Gestion de la Fonction Publique

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	29 September 1993
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reform
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 125 000 Source of funds: IPF
Third-party cost sharing:	$ 850 000
Total UNDP budget:	$ 975 000

Project background

The Government of Cameroon relies on the (US) $150 million Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) it signed with the World Bank in July 1989 as the primary framework of a National Programme of systemic changes which encompasses the following five components: (1) Public Investment Programming; (2) Reform of National Statistical System; (3) Management of National Debts; (4) Privatization of Public Sector Enterprises; and (5) Reforms of Public Administration and Civil Service. This National Programme was designed to help reversing the substantial decline of national GDP, and stabilizing the public finance both of which reached the crisis point since mid-1980s. A Technical Assistance component entitled "Prêt d'Appui à la Gestion Economique" (PAGE) was also set up to coordinate and provide the technical support to the implementation of the Programme.

PAGE spent nearly (US) $4 million out of its total budget of (US) $14,5 million, to subcontract some 20 diagnostic studies and to engage in national debate on issues encompassing the reforms of the Public Administration and Civil Service. These include the review of the Government missions, that of the functional structure and staffing (Plans d'Organisation et d'Effectif or POE) of 9 pilot ministries, and the critical assessment of the statutory rules,and the policy framework which establish the management policy, procedures and practices in all budgetary, financial, administrative and human resources development functions within the public sector administrations.

So far, the implementation of the Public Administration and Civil Service component of SAP has lead to a 35 percent decrease of Government expenditures between the fiscal years of 1985/86 and 1990/91. This is the direct result of a number of high impact policy decisions taken, including the reduction of diplomatic representation, freeze of recruitment and in-service promotion/advancement, 30 percent across the board salary reduction, abolishment of non-wage benefits such as housing and transport subsidies, etc.. However, true reforms of legal, policy and structural nature which are recommended by the PAGE studies have not yet been implemented. The Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reform (MINFOPRA) is the established body which is entrusted with these tasks. The Government of Cameroon has now requested that UNDP and its specialized Management Development Programme (MDP) provide the assistance to build up the capacity of this ministry to implement the reforms measures identified by PAGE and to impart a culture of accountability and transparency in the human resources management in public administration.

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Description of project

The development objective of the project is twofold: (i) to arrive at a leaner and more efficient Government set-up; and (ii) to shift from power minded management concerns to that of efficiency and transparency. There are three clusters of immediate objectives, namely:

(1) Institutional support to MINFOPRA: to strengthen and to rationalize the internal capacities of MINFOPRA. This will aim at redefining the missions of each of the ministry's functional units and regional offices, restructuring its institutional set-up, redeploying its staff, preparing the job descriptions of all staff positions or groups of positions, producing the manuals on work procedures and establishing its Management Information System (MIS). The lessons learned in the course of this exercise will be applied to at least one other ministry.

(2) Human resources development in Public Administration: to redefine the legal framework and the policy instruments for effective management and development of the human resources in Public Administration. This will encompass equitable gender promotion, formal and informal training systems, legal statutes of civil servants, career development and personnel management system, wages and non-wage benefits policies, pension schemes and post-retirement benefits, etc..

(3) Accountability and ethical issues: to ensure effective accountability, and transparency of rules and conduct in the management of the Public Administration personnel. This will include the creation of a reliable and free information bulletin, the promotion of national talents and capacities in administrative science, the establishment of a centre where legislative and regulatory texts and documents related to Public Administration can be made readily accessible to the public, and a programme to entertain exchange of experience and knowledge with foreign sources, etc..

Inputs

UNDP will provide 27 work-months of international advisory and consulting services, 96 work-months of national experts and consultants in public administration, human resources development and information management, and two office support staff members; study tours of senior policy planners and decision makers, training abroad of a few higher level professionals, and in-country training of civil servants from other various parts of the Government administrations; office automation equipment (micro-computers, fax and photo-copying machines); and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	703 100
Training	140 000
Equipment	112 500
Miscellaneous	19 400
Total	975 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
BENIN

IPF:(1992-96) $32 504 000

(BEN/93/G31) - Aménagement participatif des forêts naturelles et Reboisement villageois pour réduction de carbone

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	21 July 1993
Expected duration:	Four years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Rural Development
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$2 500 000
Source of funds:	Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Project background

The Natural Resources of the Republic of Benin have suffered considerably from irrational management during the last decades. Although Benin does not have a large area of tropical humid forest, it used to be well covered with dry forest and savannah woodlands but these are on a dramatic decline. In a recent study the loss of forest and wooded savannah was estimated at 100.000 hectares annually. (Other estimates go up to 250.000 hectares). Squatters are now moving into the protected areas of forest reserves, hunting zones and National Parks. Notably in the Borgou Province, outside these reserved areas, farmlands are rapidly deteriorating. Both water and wind erosion (through exposure of the soils), and soil depletion are common phenomena, especially in the more densely populated areas of the South and the North-west (Atacora). Production systems are basically still traditional, and not adapted to this new situation. This four-year project will contribute to lowering global warming through the carbon fixation in dry-land and semi-dry land forests and woodlands. This is to be achieved through a sustainable management of natural forests and village lands by associating the local population, at all levels of execution.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) conserve, rehabilitate and sustain management of three forest reserves in the Borgou Province; and (b) implement natural resources management plans for approximately 50 villages. Project activities will include: (a) protection and rehabilitation of degraded forest land (20 to 30.000 hectares) and 500 hectares of village woodlots; (b) upgrading 500 hectares of crop fields through agroforestry and soil conservation

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techniques; (c) training of 5000 thousand farmers in appropriate techniques as well as 14 extension workers to facilitate the access of the population to the government bodies and vice-versa; and (d) providing training for 150 government staff members being in participatory techniques and appropriate technologies for management of natural resources.

Based on the study carried out during the formulation, these activities will allow workers to fix at least 800,000 tons of carbon.

Inputs

UNDP will provide an international socio-economist (24 work-months), national and international consultants (seven work-months) in rapid rural appraisal, forest management, carbon sequestration and support personnel; sub-contracts with national research institutes (scientific follow-up) and NGOs (training, extension); training of farmers and government staff; and equipment and operating costs. The Government will provide personnel (mainly technical officers) and premises directly to the project.

Financial data

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Personnel	999 000
Subcontract	300 000
Training	54 000
Equipment	460 000
Miscellaneous	662 000
Agency costs	25 000
Total	2 500 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO AN INTERREGIONAL PROJECT

(INT/92/213) - Support to Country Capacity

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	25 August 1993
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	National execution; implementation by national institutions and UN Agencies
Government implementing agency:	Various agencies
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$200 000 Source of funds: SPR
Third-party cost sharing:	$800 000 Source of funds: Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA)
Total UNDP budget:	$1 000 000

Project background

Sustainable forest ecosystems and widespread rural poverty do not long co-exist. Sixty percent of the developing world's poorest people live in highly vulnerable ecological areas and about one billion live in tropical forest areas. Short-term survival strategies of these people conflict with environmental protection. The problem is how to combine the relief of poverty with the sustainable use of natural resources in the interests of future generations. Tropical forests are extensive in almost all developing countries and intimately involved in the livelihoods of the people, especially the poorest people.

There is an acute and mounting crisis of tropical deforestation 17 million hectares are destroyed every year and much greater areas are degraded; unsustainable land use practices including lack of forest management lead to resource depletion and adverse socio-economic effects; and poverty, unemployment, migration and social instability may follow. In many developing country rural societies, women persevere in the traditional role of collecting and utilizing fuelwood and often carry the main work burden in agricultural activities. Thus, women may view the role of forests in the community's life differently than men. Women may realize more often than men the importance of forests in conserving and maintaining the natural environment. Women's participation is of paramount importance in planning and implementing forest development and conservation.

Few if any developing countries have a comprehensive and effective programme for wise use and conservation of forest resources. However, more than 70 developing countries have launched national forest programmes (NFPs). This is multi-sectoral, widely participatory approach where the Government coordinates the effective cooperation of donors as key elements.

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Description of project

The programme will support country capacity building in developing countries that are managing NFPs. The programme will focus support at the country level, through UNDP's field office system, to build national capabilities and institutions to implement NFP. The country capacity building approach has been widely accepted in international forestry, as well as sustainable development cooperation. UNDP's programme will focus on countries where bilateral donors are not playing this role. A set of criteria will guide the allocation of resources and the management of the programme as follows: (a) degree of government commitment to the CCPF goals and objectives; (b) the importance of the country's forest resources; (c) the sector's contribution to the national economy and the respective development potential; (d) the severity of forest degradation and the number of people affected; (e) needs for conservation of biodiversity as well as soil and water resources; and (f) the type and extent of CCPF assistance needed.

A process of national debate and discussion of forest issues will be stimulated and serviced by those responsible for the NFP; and a means of engaging local communities in managing resources in a sustainable manner for their benefit will be vigorously pursued. The value of forests for the nation as a whole, in conserving water resources, for example, and for future generations will be analyzed and adequately factored into programmes.

Inputs

UNDP will provide national and international experts in comprehensive and participatory forest sector programming; training and support for documentation and organization of meetings, and for building national capacity to implement and monitor participatory, comprehensive forest sector programmes; equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	580 000
Training	210 000
Equipment	150 000
Miscellaneous	60 000
Total	1 000 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
EL SALVADOR

IPF:(1992-1996) $5 396 700
(ELS/93/011) - Agricultural Sector Reform and Investment Programme

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Date of approval by the AC:[1]	25 August 1993
Expected duration:	Two years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Agriculture (MAG)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$17 835 000 Source of funds: IBRD
Total UNDP budget:	$17 835 000

Project background

In January 1992 the Government and the FMLN guerilla movement signed a Peace Agreement that put an end to a decade of war. To facilitate the transition from a war economy to a revitalized and competitive economy, Salvadorans have adopted a two-pronged strategy. Economy recovery to be achieved through the Structural Adjustment Programme inaugurated Peace and stability towards which the Government and the guerilla have agreed to a National Reconstruction Plan (NRP) which focusses on implementing the programmes mandated by the Peace Agreement, particularly with respect to the strengthening of democratic institutions and the re-integration in socio-economic life of the demobilized and the populations most affected by the conflict.

The agricultural sector has been and still is of greatest importance to El Salvador, in terms of its contribution to GDP (25 percent employment generation and foreign exchange income. It was the most affected sector by the conflict, resulting in decreasing levels of production at an average rate of 1.8 percent per year. Meanwhile, the agricultural public sector has experienced a reduction of 81 percent of its expenditure in real terms such that 91 percent of its expenditures have been destined towards wages. The above resulted in a deterioration of the already low capacity of the main institutions responsible for agricultural and forestry research and for extension services to small agricultural producers. Efforts to overcome this situation are now even more important due to the arrival in the agricultural sector of demobilized and displaced populations. Moreover, social differentiation, limited income distribution and massive rural poverty are among the principal roots of the conflict and need to be resolved in order to ensure the success of the peace process.

The national strategy for reactivation of the agricultural sector includes increased production and productivity, the establishment of market prices for agricultural products, the consolidation of the Agrarian Reform, the conservation and rational exploitation of natural resources, food security, and the reform and institutional development of its principal institutions. To this end, in 1991 the Government requested the assistance of the World Bank and the UNDP (project ELS/91/009), to formulate a major agricultural sector reform and investment programme. A recently approved (US)$40 million World Bank loan will

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allow the Government to implement the above-cited Programme. UNDP assistance was therefore requested for certain components of this programme, for which this project has been designed.

Description of project

The two major components of the project are as follows: (I) Reform and institutional development of MAG and CENTA. The project will support:(i) the management of MAG's institutional planning and strategy for reform and development, including: changing its legal framework as required by the creation of CENTA as an autonomous agency; creating a new system of legal advisory services, administrative procedures and systems; formulating operating manuals for MAG and studies on how to modernize and develop the agricultural sector; (ii) the rationalization and development of MAG and CENTA's human resources by upgrading personnel policies through improving the staff skills and knowledge through intensive training in areas such as planning, management, evaluation, strategies, finance, etc; and privatizing the support services of MAG; and (iii) the establishment of management information systems and procedures for MAG, to improve decision making and progress monitoring by a commercial information system to provide information and statistics on the agricultural sector. (II) Agricultural Research and Extension. This will increase the productivity of basic grains (corn, beans, rice and sorghum) by 10 percent and livestock by 5 percent. It will also develop at least five varieties of fruits and vegetables with genetic potential and two varieties of agroindustrial crops. At the same time, adequate technologies for the conservation of the natural resources base will be generated. To this end, the project will support: (i) the integration of plant and animal research; (ii) the reorganization of research along commodity lines; (iii) the strengthening of research planning and priority-setting mechanisms, for which at least 267 research and on-farm trials will be carried out; (iv) the execution of on-farm adaptive trials in conjunction with the extension service; (v) training for research and extension staff in soil conservation, management research and extension,m natural resources, industrial crops, etc.; (vi) the strengthening of the linkages between research and extension; (vii) pilot training in sustainable and appropriate technology in animal and plant crops, of approximately 192,000 small and medium size agricultural producers, of which at least 10 percent will be women; (vii) the training of NGO's and other organizations working in agricultural research and extension for small and medium size farmers; (ix) the consolidation of the Extension Oriented to Objectives methodology (EDO) in the 76 CENTA's Extension Agencies; (x) the redefinition of CENTA's staff in accordance to its new functions, a mix of approximately 73 percent of technical staff and 27 percent administrative and support staff; (xi) the establishment of four new development research centers (CDT's) with research and extension programmes in operation; and (xii) the rehabilitation and equipment of CENTA's physical installations.

Inputs

UNDP will provide international and national advisory and consulting services in policies and planning, personnel policies and management, management information systems, administrative procedures, agricultural legislation, microenterprises, plant and animal research and extension, research and extension planning, etc.; fellowships workshops and seminars; subcontracts to implement the extension methodology "oriented to objectives" (EDO), and to train CENTA's researchers; laboratory and office equipment, vehicles, motorcycles, computer equipment and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	1 427 100
Subcontract	8 233 600
Training	2 399 700
Equipment	4 754 600
Miscellaneous	1 020 000
Total	17 835 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
BURUNDI
(BDI/87/C06) - Development of Karuzi and Cankuzo Secondary Centers
IPF:(1992-96) $38 165 000

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	8 September 1993
Expected duration:	Four years
Proposed executing agency:	UNCHS
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Public Works and Urban Development
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$3 462 000 Source of funds: General Resources
Government cost sharing:	$ 306 100
Total UNDP budget:	$3 768 100

Project background

The majority (92.7 percent) of the population of Burundi (5.458 million) inhabits rural areas and makes a living from agriculture. Rapid population growth (3 percent) has led to the fragmentation of agricultural land into very small farms, and to an increasing deterioration of the ecosystem. It is estimated that, by the year 2000, total population will have jumped from 5,382,000 to 6,000,000, and that the urban population would then represent 17.6 percent, as compared to a present 7.3 percent. Furthermore, 585,000 of those living still in rural areas would be unable to find work in the agricultural sector; and 66 percent of the latter would not be absorbed by the urban centers presently in existence,. In this context, the Government's goal is to develop settlement capacity and employment opportunities in secondary centers. To this end, an urban development policy was adopted in 1986 which aims to provide secondary centers with infrastructure and equipment, enabling the development of non-agricultural activities and population settlement.

Description of project

The immediate objective of the project is to support the transformation of secondary centers Karuzi and Cankuzo into urbanized regional development poles which will absorb rural migrants and provide support services to the rural world. It will comprise four components: (i) construction of infrastructure (roads and electrification); (ii) construction and equipment of buildings in support of economic and administrative activities (markets, slaughterhouses, centers for the promotion of small entrepreneurs, a salt block production plant, municipal office, garage and workshop) together with the setting up of operation and management systems; (iii) credit for the construction of houses and workshops and for the procurement of artisanal equipment; and (iv) support for self-promotion initiatives.

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Inputs

UNCDF will finance the extension of the public lighting network in Cankuzo, the construction of roads and buildings as well as demonstration houses in both centers; the purchase of equipment for such buildings, for road maintenance and for the UNDP-supported project unit; a subcontract with a local NGO for the management of centers for promotion of small entrepreneurs; guarantee funds supporting a local credit network; a fund for self-promotion initiatives as well as the subcontracting of an NGO responsible for its operation; and a series of studies on womens' participation in the economic development induced by the project.

UNDP will cover the cost of technical assistance (a CTA for 24 work-months and a road engineer for 12 work-months), a UNV road engineer and (specialized consultants for 24 work-months); studies on local Government financing systems and on the development of the craft industry; and training in urban and municipal management.

The Government will finance the national project team salaries; and office equipment Parallel funding will be provided by Belgium (a road engineer 12 work-months), France (public lighting in Karuzi) and Germany (water supply in both centers).

Financial data

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Contingencies	266 600
Subcontract	1 016 900
Infrastructure	572 600
Equipment	945 000
Miscellaneous	246 600
Support costs	255 900
Total	3 462 000

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THAILAND

IPF:(1992-96) $ 27 118 000

(THA/93/002) - Rural Income Opportunities

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	22 September 1993
Expected duration:	Four years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Various Departments of the Ministries of Agriculture and Cooperatives and Industry, NGOs, Educational Institutions and the Private Sector
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 4 000 000 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$ 4 000 000

Project background

Although the national wealth of the country as a whole has expanded rapidly as shown by an average annual economic growth rate of 10 percent during the past several years (since 1985), only a small portion of the benefits of this development has accrued to lower income groups, particularly those in the villages and small towns of the provinces outside the Bangkok Metropolitan Area. With respect to rural-urban income inequalities, in 1988 income of the urban population was three times the income of those living in rural areas, a gap which has only widened since. This was due largely to the Government's "top-down" approach policy which tended to put national production interests ahead of local production conditions, resulting in a situation where the areas of production encouraged have not always been those best suited for a given locality.

To rectify the situation, the Government has decided to pursue a "bottom-up" approach towards rural development, during the Seventh National Economic and Social Development Plan (1992-1996), through greater decentralization of planning to regions and local areas to allow local communities to participate more fully in diversified agricultural production, agro-processing and non-agro activities, and thereby achieve more viable and sustainable income earning opportunities. A wide range of fiscal and monetary measures such as subsidization, transfer payments, and tax incentives for rural industries will also be used. Through these policies, the Government expects to reduce the number of people under poverty line from about 24 percent in 1988 to less than 20 percent by 1996, and reduce the income gap between rural and urban populations.

[1] This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

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Description of project

The long-term objective of the project is to develop new and innovative approaches (in particular bottom-up approaches) and channels of reaching low income-producers and workers in agriculture, and non-farm people working in small and medium-scale agricultural and processing industries.

Project activities will include: (i) expansion of the range and quality of Government services required by farmers to maximize the efficiency of their operations; (ii) introduction of home processing of agricultural products and new cottage-industry income generating activities, particularly in low agricultural potential areas; and (iii) promotion of small and medium-scale enterprises, mainly agro-based.

The expected results will reflect increased farm income in areas showing good agricultural potential, and off-farm income in areas showing limited agricultural potential, leading to a reduction of income gaps between urban and rural areas.

Inputs

UNDP will provide funding for technical assistance in the form of consulting services in such fields as information management, farming, cooperative management, food processing, product design and marketing, training; a subcontract to prepare a feasibility study to explore the establishment of a Pilot Small and Medium-Scale Enterprises Support Centre; equipment to improve information management technology and laboratory facilities; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	2 400 000
Subcontract	120 000
Training	800 000
Equipment	280 000
Miscellaneous	400 000
Total	4 000 000

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DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA

IPF:(1992-96) $23 200 000
(MAU/92/C01) (MAU/92/C02) (MAU/92/C03) (MAU/92/008) - Investment Programme

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
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Date of approval by the AC:[1]	17 September 1993
Expected duration:	Four years
Proposed cooperating agency:	UNDP/OPS
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Planning
Proposed UNCDF contribution:	$10 800 000
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 2 500 000
Sources of funds:	IPF and UNCDF General Resources

Project background

Since 1981, UNCDF financed the construction/rehabilitation of 11 flood recession earth dams. These small dams allowed farmers to secure basic agricultural production to settle/migrate in the area and diversify their production from livestock. Several evaluations and surveys indicated those farmers were confronted with many constraints. In order to subsist and improve their standard of living other complementary investments were required: water supply, schools, health posts, credit, etc. together with management support to improve agricultural practices, management of flood water and rangelands, protection from sand dunes, regular mechanical maintenance. The proposed regional investment programme was identified by UNCDF in 1992.

Description of project

The regional investment programme is comprised of four interrelated capital investment projects financed by UNCDF and a technical assistance project financed by UNDP to establish a project management unit (PMU). The main outputs for each project can be summarized as follows:

MAU/92/C01: reconstruction of four earth dams; improvement of production, diversification and marketing techniques in 15 earth dams (old and new); establishment of a micro-project investment fund to finance economic and community identified priority projects (cereal banks, bridges, small shops, women horticulture); community participation in designing and negotiation with regional authorities and the PMU local development contracts for village land management.

MAU/92/C02: maintenance of 11 dams already constructed through community participation and the rural engineering brigade; stabilization of 600 hectares of sand dunes, reforestation of 700 hectares and protection of 2,700 hectares of pastoral and agricultural land using community management schemes.

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[1] **This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.**

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MAU/92/C03: construction of 54 shallow wells and 16 deep tube wells equipped with hand pumps; construction and equipping of 20 primary schools, 15 health post and a dispensary.
MAU/92/C04: establishment of a technical unit within the Kiffa municipality; establish a Municipal development fund; promote local private enterprises.
MAU/92/008 (UNDP): Establish a transitory Programme Management Unit (PMU) in Kiffa which will consist of a team of international and national experts who will have the delegated authority from the Government to execute the investment programme on its behalf. The main task will be to negotiate development contracts with the beneficiary communities; to subcontract regional government services, private enterprises, NGOs, to coordinate the intervention of the different executing institutions and insure transparency of management and accountability of the funds.

Inputs

The Government of Mauritania will finance the project to the extent of (US) $0.6 million to cover local costs including suitable counterpart staff, and the staff of the different regional technical delegations (agricultural extension services, livestock services, environmental protection services, water supply department, rural engineer service etc.) of the concerned ministries. It will also provide the resources required to maintain the earth dams once they are reconstructed.

UNCDF will provide the required capital investment to subcontract, through international competitive bidding, the private enterprise to construct the earth dams, several subcontracts will be financed to implement activities such as sand dune stabilization, improvement of agricultural and livestock techniques, construction of wells, boreholes, schools and technical assistance to create local capacity at the community and municipal level. UNCDF will also finance the establishment of a local investment fund both in rural and urban areas and will purchase the necessary communication and transportation equipment, handpumps and health equipment. Project formulation and regular UNCDF monitoring and evaluation costs, contingencies and programme support costs are also included. The total contribution of UNCDF is (US)$10.8 million.

UNDP will provide the technical assistance team and resources to establish a PMU in Kiffa to execute and coordinate the investment programme. The UNDP contribution of (US)$2.5 million will finance the costs of a project manager, a rural engineer, 2 UNVs, a national director, a national agronomist, 4 participatory/local development national experts and support staff: accountant secretaries and drivers. Operation costs, training, consultants and equipment will also be covered.

Financial data

	UNCDF	UNDP
Missions (formulation, audit, monitoring)	80 000	20 000
Subcontracts:		
Levies and earth dam construction	4 940 000	
Dykes and earth dam rehabilitation	480 000	
Rural extension services	200 000	
Environmental protection	500 000	
Fund for community micro-projects	500 000	
Watershed basin development	470 000	
Water supply, schools and health posts	1 930 000	
Technical department Kiffa municipality	270 000	
Municipal investment fund	60 000	
Equipment (office, vehicles, communication)	170 000	40 000
International personnel		1 300 000
National personal/support staff		540 000
Maintenance and operation costs		360 000
Contingency/Agency overhead and support	120 000	240 000
Total	10 800 000	2 500 000

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF PAKISTAN

IPF: (1993-98) $89 700 000

(PAK/93/006) - Kasur Tannery Pollution Control

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	13 October 1993
Expected duration:	Three and a half years
Proposed executing agency:	Government (Housing, Physical and Environmental Planning Department (HP & EP), Government of Punjab through the Kasur Tannery Waste Management Board
Government implementing agency:	Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), UNIDO and Kasur Tannery Waste Management Board (KTWMB) in association with NORAD
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$2 500 000 Source of funds: IPF
Third-party cost-sharing:	$4 350 000
Total UNDP budget:	$6 850 000

Project background

Kasur, with 165 tanneries, is one of the key centres of Pakistan's tanning industry and is growing. Toxic waste is indiscriminately discharged in increasing amounts by Kasur's tanneries, causing a serious threat to the health of the people of Kasur; and contributes to the pollution of Kasur's air, fertile land and groundwater. At the Government's request, in 1989, UNDP/UNIDO, with additional support from the Netherlands and Norway, launched activities under preparatory assistance to determine and design the most effective solutions to these problems. This resulted in a project document which was first appraised by the Action Committee (AC) in 1989. At that time it was recommended to further develop the project document under an extended preparatory assistance.

As directed by the AC, from 1991 to date, much work was done on addressing a number of the socio-economic issues, to prepare an overall basic technical design, to look for cost-sharing contributions, and to prepare a more comprehensive project document. As well, a detailed Environmental Impact Assessment Study was carried out, and the project design was modified as recommended. The project, if implemented successfully, will contribute to the

[1] This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

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sustainable development of the Kasur township. It will also serve as a model for subsequent pollution control projects, both in terms of technical and operational aspects, but also in terms of policies, and organizational and institutional arrangements. In short, it will be an important component in the implementation of the National Conservation Strategy.

Description of project

The long-term activities of the project are to: (a) raise the environmental awareness of the Kasur's people; (b) improve the health of the tannery workers; (c) reduce the production of effluents from the tanning process; (d) establish a common primary tannery waste treatment system and institution-building and operational strengthening activities necessary for sustainable implementation; (e) develop the design of the KEIP and lay the foundations for its implementation; and (f) improve the environment, working and living conditions and the delivery of municipal services, etc.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) construct and put in operation an outfall sewer; (b) dry out stagnant pools and prepare them for reclamation; (c) finalise and put in operation pretreatment measures; (d) construct and put in operation waste water collection system; (e) install and put in operation a Tannery Effluent Primary Treatment Plant with control laboratory; (f) finalise and put in continuous operation disposal facilities for tannery solid wastes; (g) establish and staff ully the Kasur Tannery Waste Management Board and Agency; and (h) install and put in operation a by-product recovery pilot plant.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 30 work-months for a chief co-ordinator in civil/ mechanical engineering and management, three work-months for an expert in urban planning, 12 work-months for an expert in all-around municipal operation, seven work-months of expatriate consultancies in low waste tanning process, social impact and health monitoring; limited provisions for administrative support and mission travel; 94 work-months of national consultancies in project implementation including project administration, cleaner technology processes, treatment system development and operation; four subcontracts (some training and advocacy activities are also covered by one subcontract; an extensive in-service training and demonstration programme; all technical equipment and parts of the related civil works; office equipment, supplies; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	816 400
Subcontract	480 000
Training	150 000
Equipment	5 388 000
Miscellaneous	15 600
Total	6 850 000

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO AN INTERREGIONAL PROJECT
(INT/93/201) - Sustainable Agriculture Networking
and Extension Programme (SANE)

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
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Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	20 October 1993
Expected duration:	18 months
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 500 000 Source of funds: SPR
Total UNDP budget:	$1 500 000

Project background

Global agricultural production has increased spectacularly over the last 40 years. Food supplies on average have risen faster than population in every region except for Africa; yet there are more undernourished now than in 1950. At least 750 million people have less than the minimum daily nutritional requirements satisfied. Quantitative success in agriculture can be explained with high yielding crop varieties, breeding in the area of animal production and the intensive use of inorganic fertilizer pesticides and machinery. Modernization, foremost in industrialized countries, has led to restructuring within rural communities and reduction of crop diversity towards monocultures. Agriculture in North America, Europe and in very few developing nations has become a business operation where the food industry, the markets and to a lesser degree the consumer signal the farmer what to produce. Economics of scale and subsidies have produced surpluses of food with distorting effects on international markets and economies of developing countries, not to speak of the dehumanizing of the traditional peasant culture. High performance has been paid for at the price of considerable environmental stress and pollution which only gradually surfaces with its full consequences showing a health conditions and imposing lasting physical damage to soils, water, vegetation and living organisms.

The situation in the South, though interdependent through technology transfer and training programmes, is fundamentally different from that in the North. Farmers and herdsmen often do not own land, hardly have access to external inputs and except for their traditional knowledge are seldom familiar with outside technological developments meaningful to their location-specific situation. Their dilemma can indeed be seen in the confusion and apathy brought about by external research/extension messages which do not take at all into consideration the severe resources constraints at the grass root level. Without any doubt intensification of agriculture in developing countries needs to work within the strict limits of the community-based capabilities and inputs. It will be important to enhance self-confidence, initiative and hope with the people actually working the soil through comprehensive understanding of organic systems. Indigenous knowledge, crop rotation and nitrogen fixation, integrated pest management, conservation and agro forestry, mixed livestock and crop systems, adapted, intermediate and energy-conscious mechanization, are

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but a few facets of post-modern agriculture. External inputs such as imported seeds, chemical fertilizer, bio-degradable pesticides and machines should be carefully considered and only where affordable and available at full-cost-covering prices.

Given this scenario and the evaluation of many years of technical cooperation, UNDP has elaborated a strategic approach for future investments in food production and agriculture which will be based on agro-ecological considerations and a central concern for all human development issues as embedded in its major thematic foci. The proposed SANE initiative will facilitate South-South linkages and consistency of application of the new strategy in mainstream agricultural programmes and projects funded by the Organization.

Description of project

The SANE programme intends to utilize and share the experience of CLADES (Latin American Consortium on Agro-Ecology and Development) which has successfully provided a novel institutional arrangement for NGOs in Latin America to foster more in-depth development of agro-ecology and its practical application in rural development. Also, it seeks to increase horizontal linkages and self-help among farmers and local institutions and thus to decrease dependence on higher level institutions. As a model of farmer-to-farmer technological empowerment, the programme will be informal, non-hierarchical, decentralized, interdependent, adaptable and transferable. The immediate objectives of the programme are to: (a) consult and bring together future regional partner NGOs and other existing organizations and programmes in Africa, Asia and Latin America to share experiences and informational resources to express their needs and priorities, and to seek their advice on emphasis, strategy and scope of the proposed programme, as well as suggestions about working linkages and collaborative activities; (b) demonstrate in nine (9) countries (3 each in Africa, Asia and Latin America) local solutions to agricultural problems, to strengthen institutional capacities and collaboration and to train a critical mass of technicians and farmers in order to develop and disseminate agroecological technologies for the sustainable management of small farming systems; (c) establish networking between NGOs composed of CLADES in Latin America and one African Cluster and one Asian cluster to widely share information, resources and expertise in order to mobilize and enable local institutions and farmers to rapidly adopt sustainable agriculture; and (d) establish mechanisms for effective cooperation, consultation and coordination among the NGO network and other UNDP initiatives (FARM, Africa, 2000, SDN, etc.) and FAO, IARCs, local and international universities and national ministries in order to apply integrated efforts using each group's comparative advantages into concrete actions at the local level.

Inputs

UNDP will provide one international coordinator and nine NGO-based coordinators, international and national resource persons, technical advisers and collaborators; short courses, workshops and seminars, coordination meetings, internships, study tours, training materials and information resources; communication equipment, photocopying, office materials, educational and bibliographical materials; and miscellaneous costs including secretarial and translation services, editorial and production services, printing, photocopying and communication, office supplies and mailing.

Financial data

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Personnel	466 800
Training	978 200
Equipment	35 000
Miscellaneous	20 000
Total	1 500 000

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO AN INTERREGIONAL PROJECT

IPF: (1992-96) $67 000 000
(INT/92/005) - Urban Management Programme (Phase 2)

Date of approval by the AC:1/	20 May 1992
Expected duration:	Four years
Proposed executing agency:	UNCHS in association with IBRD
Government implementing agencies:	On a case-by-case basis
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$7 560 000 Source of funds: IPF
Third-party cost sharing:	$ 800 000 Source of funds: Switzerland
	$1 500 000 The Netherlands
Total UNDP budget:	$9 860 000

Project background

The growing concentration of people in cities is by now almost exclusively a developing world phenomenon. By 2025, 80 percent of the world's urban residents will be in developing country cities. The impacts of urbanization present major contrasts. For example, cities in developing countries are the engines of economic growth with over half of many countries' economic output coming from urban areas. Cities are also the locus of increasing numbers of urban poor. More than 300 million, or a quarter of all those living in urban areas, live in poverty. By 2000 more than half the developing countries' poor will be in cities and towns. Their problems require urgent attention.

During Phase 1 (1986-1991) of the Urban Management Programme (UMP) work was carried out in over 40 countries in four components: land management, urban environment, infrastructure and municipal finance. The emphasis of this period was on research activities which resulted in a series of policy framework papers and guidelines for urban managers. In addition, the Forward Looking Assessment which was conducted by five eminent urban experts from developing countries identified UMP impacts on government policies, the design of new programmes, and the execution of existing programmes supported by both multilateral and bilateral agencies. The Assessment recommended that the UMP continue in a Phase 2 and made specific recommendations which are reflected in the design of Phase 2 including the increased emphasis on country-based impact supported by regional panels of consultants.

1/This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

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Description of project

The second phase of the Programme will seek to strengthen national and municipal level capacities to improve urban management policies and practices. The immediate objectives of the Programme are to:(a) strengthen in-country and regional capacity building for improved urban management; (b) develop, test and demonstrate policy frameworks and tools; (c) facilitate information management and exchange; and (d) alleviate poverty through improved access to basic urban services by residents of low-income settlements.

The capacity building strategy will be carried out through three main interactive processes: (a) city and country consultations and technical cooperation dealing with one or more of the above five components; (b) regional networks of experts supporting country-based activities; and (c) global support and synthesis to assist the regional networks and the country consultations.

The focal points for responding to country requests for technical assistance from the UMP will be the Regional Offices in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Arab States headed by regional coordinators. Bilateral cost-sharing and parallel financing will be channelled through the regional coordinators. At the global level, the UMP nucleus team in the executive and associate agencies will support the regional offices and country and regional institutions, synthesize global experiences, provide overall coordination and publish and disseminate through the Regional Offices the UMP series of policy papers and tools. For each of the four years of Phase 2, UNCHS will provide five full-time professional staff as an in-kind contribution to the nucleus team; and the World Bank will provide the equivalent of six full-time professional staff.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a programme coordinator (48 work-months), a community credit specialist (36 work-months), four regional coordinators for Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Arab States (36 work-months each), two regional advisers (48 work-months each); country consultations (49 work-months), consultants (30 work-months); administrative support; a subcontract with the World Bank for one environmental specialist (48 work-months), an urban economist (24 work-months), country consultations (99 work-months), administrative support personnel, duty travel, NPPP (200 work-months), equipment, and sundries; training (regional panels workshops, and other seminars); equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	5 632 600
Subcontract	2 587 400
Training	1 260 000
Equipment	85 000
Miscellaneous	295 000
Total	9 860 000

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE MEMBER STATES OF THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY

IPF:(1987-91) $49 700 000

(RLA/90/003) - Technical Support for the West Indian Commission on Caribean Community Orientation and Policies beyond 1992

Date of approval by the AC:1/	26 January 1990
Expected duration:	Two and a half years
Proposed executing agency:	Caribbean Community Secretariat
Government implementing agency:	West Indian Commission
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$405 000 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$405 000

Project background

The Caribbean Community and Common Market were established in 1973 to maximize the development possibilities of its member countries. During their first decade, these arrangements contributed significantly to the progress made in stimulating intra-CARICOM trade and in strengthening arrangements for functional cooperation. Progress was also made in establishing mechanisms to facilitate industrial programming and integrated production within the countries of the Community.

Confronted with major changes in the international economic environment, the Caribbean Community, during the decade of the eighties, embarked on a number of studies designed to determine the future direction of the integration movement on the basis of a more sustainable pattern of development for the region. As a result, the Heads of Government of the Member States adopted, in 1989, several decisions to advance the integration process and to place their economies on firmer growth paths. Of special importance was the decision to appoint an independent West Indian Commission to carry out consultations with a wide cross section of the Caribbean Community for the purpose of achieving consensus on the direction of change in the Caribbean.

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to enable the West Indian Commission to carry out extensive consultations with the people of the Caribbean on a range of critical issues.

1/ This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

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The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) establish a regional framework for retaining managerial and technical resource capabilities; (b) increase production and productivity linked to improved standards of living; (c) conduct special measures to promote entrepreneurial skills and the development of small enterprises; (d) create greater self-employment opportunities and tertiary level training in institutions; (e) establish strategies for appropriate technological development; (f) manage the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) under the Law of the Sea Convention; (g) undertake environmental management and conservation; (h) improve democratic systems; and (i) develop policies to promote a sense of the region's common destiny.

By the end of the project, the West Indian Commission will have benefitted from the widest practicable consultations over a 30 month period, which will have enabled members of the Commission to document their findings and recommended strategies for attaining the goals of Caribbean integration and development beyond 1992.

Inputs

UNDP will provide personnel (120 man-months) including a technical director, a senior technical officer; administrative support; and miscellaneous costs.

The Governments of the Caribbean Community will provide office accomodation and other facilities for the Commission, while additional support for short-term consultancies will be provided by other donors.

Financial data

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Personnel	370 000
Miscellaneous	35 000
Total	405 000

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
CHINA

IPF:(1987-91) $176 600 000
(CPR/91/G41) - GEF Biodiversity Pre-investment Project

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	15 January 1992
Expected duration:	15 months
Proposed executing agency:	World Bank
Government implementing agency:	National Environment Protection Agency (Ministry of Forestry)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 1 673 000 Source of funds: GEF
Total UNDP budget:	$ 1 673 000

Project background

China which is rich in biological diversity is listed as one of the mega-diversity countries in the world. In addition to containing a full range of major habitats, China also contains 10 percent of the world's plants and animal species. These are spread out in pockets over a large area, covering a variety of climatic and geographical regimes. A systematic assessment of theses and the immediate initiation of protection measures in particularly vulnerable areas is an expensive undertaking. Over the years, increasing population pressures and development activities have had a significant negative impact on China's biodiversity. According to the Chinese Academy of Sciences, approximately 200 plant species are believed to have become extinct and an estimated 5,000 species endangered in recent years due to deforestation, particularly in areas rich in plant species.

The Ministry of Forestry has jurisdiction of approximately 400 nature reserves of various habitat types and of wildlife in China. The effective management of these reserves and associated wildlife has been hampered by insufficiently trained staff, inadequate scientific knowledge and lack of basic infrastructure and equipment for protection purposes. Financing from the Pre-investment Facility is being sought to prepare a biodiversity conservation component of a national forestry project that is in the World Bank's lending programme for fiscal year 1994. It is anticipated that financing from the GEF for up to (US)$20 million will be sought for the conservation component, with the rest of the Bank project being financed mainly by the Bank and the Government of China. The GEF conservation component will improve the protection and management of selected key nature reserves, institutional strengthening and training.

To prepare the GEF component, a two-part pre-investment feasibility study is required. Firstly, a National Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) is needed to identify and prepare an overall strategy and plan of action for protecting China's biological diversity. The BAP would be an operational plan which specifies in detail the actions needed, responsibilities and authorities required, funding needed, and specific timetables. The BAP will serve as a blueprint for future funding by both the Chinese Government and international donor community. In view of the time frame for this effort, the BAP should be viewed as part of an ongoing programme that will be expanded and altered over time as additional information become available as conditions change. Secondly, based on the BAP and other current conservation projects in China, an investment programme for strengthening the protected areas system needs to be prepared and the costs estimated. This programme will form the basis for an appraisal mission by the World Bank.

Description of project

The pre-investment feasibility study consists of two parts: Part A: Preparation of an action plan for protection of biological diversity, and Part B: Preparation of an investment programme for strengthening the protected areas system including a selected number of high priority demonstration nature reserves.

Part A is to identify, using internationally accepted scientific criteria, sites of biological diversity with national and global significance, to assess current conservation and research efforts and institutional responsibilities, to develop an overall strategy, formulate a biodiversity protection programme and recommend changes in the policy, institutional and

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[1/] **This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.**

technical framework, and to develop plans including optimal institutional arrangements for an ongoing national biodiversity action planning process which includes a long-term monitoring and evaluation system to measure changes in biodiversity over time.

Part B is to prepare an investment programme to strengthen the capability of the MOF to manage its system of nature reserves and wildlife resources sustainably and to insure that protection of biodiversity became an integral and important part of the forestry sector. It will include (1) a review of the status of protected areas system managed by MOF (a current World Wildlife Fund project); (2) identification of priority sites based on criteria established under Part A followed by selection of several key reserves as demonstration models based on the international selection criteria as well as GEF criteria of innovation and demonstration value; and (3) more detailed assessment of existing laws, regulations, and policies; institutional arrangements; and human resource needs.

Inputs

Part A: UNDP will provide 16 work-months for international consultants for BAP; 24 trips for both conducting training workshops and individual consultancies as needed; two work-months for international consultants for follow-on activities to the BAP; 30 local consultants for 12 work-months; travel and living expenses for selected field work; 192 work-days for interpreters; four workshops/conferences; two-week training study tour; 50 consultation meetings with local groups; final reporting and contingency costs. Part B: UNDP will provide 30 work-months for international consultants; international travel for five consultants; 30 full-time Chinese consultants for 16 work-weeks for over eight-month period; 700 work-days for interpreters; field work for about 4000 days; costs for maps, local surveys, vehicle rentals and others; costs for micro-computers, observation equipment, field gear; reporting, contingency and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	1 233 500
Training	107 000
Equipment	50 000
Miscellaneous	130 000
Contingencies	152 500
Total	1 673 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
CHINA
IPF:(1987-91) $176 600 000
(CPR/92/G32) - Development of Coalbed Methane Resources in China

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Date of approval by the AC:[1]	29 April 1992
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency.	United Nations
Government implementing agency:	The Ministry of Energy
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 10 000 000 Source of funds: GEF
Third-party cost sharing:	(to be determined)
Total UNDP budget:	$ 10 000 000

Project background

With an annual production of 1.14 billion tons, China is the world's largest coal producer and also the largest emitter of coalbed methane, a potent greenhouse gas (20-60 times more potent than carbon dioxide). Increases in methane concentrations have been highly correlated with increases in population and human activity. Stabilizing emissions will require reductions of about 15-20 percent of those. These are much lower than those required for other greenhouse gases and can be achieved profitably or at low cost because methane is a useful energy source.

Coal production accounts for about 10 percent of total human-related methan emissions. Out of 600 state managed mines, 290 are regarded as gassy mines and 165 even are threatened with gas outburst. For mining safety, almost all large mines are equipped with ventilation systems to drain methane into the atmosphere. Only a few of the mines can recover methane and only 30% of gas is used. China is targeting to increase its annual output of coal to 1.23 billion tons by 1995 and 1.4 billion tons by 2000 to meet the need of economic development. This implies that even more methane will be emitted if China fails to develop a proper strategy and employ new technology. Combined with a shortage of natural gas (the cleanest fossil fuel) this will have serious local and global environmental impacts. Bottlenecks to change, to date, include lack of supportive policies, lack of capital, price disincentives, and lack of technical know-how and equipment. Both internal reform and outside technical assistance are required to realize the potential for coalbed methane utilization.

In order to improve this situation, the Government of China plans to initiate a strategy including assessment of methane resource, formulation of a national plan for developing the methane, and introduction and diffusion of appropriate technologies required. Demonstration of the technical and financial possibilities and their applicability to China (and to other developing economies) is considered a key requirement to achieve the overall strategy.

Description of project

The project aims to contribute to the Chinese national programme for reduction of coalbed methane emissions through technical and institutional preparation for the formulation of the national strategy to develop the methane industry by introduction and demonstration of a variety of technologies and techniques and by sensitization of policy makers at both the central and local levels about environmental and economic significance of rational recovery and use of methane resources. Benefits at the end of the project are expected to include improved air quality, improved safety standards for miners and a new, clean-burning energy source. The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) develop a comprehensive methane recovery and utilization programme for Songzao mine in Sichuan province that can be funded by an international development agency; (b) facilitate the production of coalbed methane using vertical well drilling technologies in advance of mining at Kailuan mine in order to mitigate the emissions of methane to the atmosphere; (c) facilitate the development of an integrated gas drainage system by using in-seam, horizontal drainholes in advance of mining and vertical wells drilled from the surface to reduce the emission of methane; (d) assess the potential for methane development in China and construct a database to serve as a basis

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for development of a programme to mitigate the emission of methane; and (e) sensitize policy makers in central and local governments of environmental and economic significance of coalbed methane and strengthen capacity of managers and engineers in resource evaluation, recovery and utilization.

The strategies to be employed will include: (a) upgrading the technical and managerial levels of groups with supervisory functions; (b) improving operational practices in the field, principally at the mining corporation level; and (c) increasing the interest in and support for coalbed methane as a natural gas source. These will be achieved through: (1) provision of external expertise at each level combined with extensive training, conferences to review and disseminate results; (2) introduction of appropriate new techniques and equipment in actual working mine situations and analysis of results; and (3) preparation of financial, economic and technical feasibility studies. This work will lead to production of plans for commercial development, and a comprehensive methane recovery and utilization programme. Assessments of individual components of the programme are integrated into the work plans. In addition, formal reviews, evaluations and assessments of the overall programme are planned on an annual basis with major evaluations after 24 months and at the end of activities. Overall coordination will be achieved through a Project Steering Committee.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 177 work-months of international consultant services, among which 127 work-months will be under subcontracts, the rest on an individual basis; seven study tours; 57 work-months of overseas training in six different technical fields; necessary equipment and vehicles to be purchased either under the subcontracts or directly by the executing agency; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	1 477 000
Subcontract	5 298 000
Training	773 000
Equipment	1 625 000
Agency support cost	600 000
Miscellaneous	27 000
Contingency	200 000
Total	10 000 000

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROGRAMME OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MALAWI

IPF: (1992-1996) $62 134 000

Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Programme

G

DEPT

COMPONENTS:
(MLW/92/006) Policy-Agriculture and the Environment
(MLW/92/007) Agricultural Research
(MLW/92/008) Agricultural Extension and Land Utilization
(MLW/92/009) Farm inputs, Credit and Marketing
(MLW/92/010) Natural Resources Management
(MLW/92/011) Capture Fisheries

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	5 August 1992
Expected duration:	Four and a half years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Ministries of Agriculture, Forestry, and Natural Resources Food and Agricultural
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$10 416 800 Source of funds: IPF
Third-party cost sharing:	$10 300 000
Total UNDP budget:	$20 716 800

Project background

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy in Malawi. It contributes 37 percent of the GDP of Malawi and provides 90 percent of foreign exchange earnings. More than 70 percent of the cultivated area is farmed by 1.2 million small-scale families with an average holding of 1.1 hectares. Small-scale farmers provide 80-85 percent of total agricultural production and are the source of the country's staple foods. About one-third of small holdings are female headed. Approximately 55 percent of smallholder farm families have less than one hectare; and 75 percent of these are headed by women.

Smallholder farmers operate under severe land, labour and financial constraints, with poor access to inputs, credits and markets. Crop yields are therefore extremely low with resulting widespread malnutrition and food insecurity at the household level. Pressure for land in Malawi has also increased considerably in recent years; and projections for the next ten years present an alarming picture of further fragmentation and potentially serious environmental degradation.

A significant component of the Government of Malawi's (GOM) agricultural policy, as described in the Statement of Development Policies in Malawi 1987-1996 (DEVPOL) and other supplementary statements, is the Food Security and Nutrition Policy which pays special

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attention to resource poor and women farmers, the two major vulnerable and food insecure segments of the farming community. The GOM/UNDP Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Programme is essential derived from one of the specific elements of this policy which "increased agricultural productivity with special emphasis on holdings with less than one hectare".

Description of project

The overall objective of the Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Programme is to increase household food security and agricultural productivity focusing on poverty alleviation in the rural areas and targeting particularly the resource poor farmers with less than one hectare of land. The Programme will also address issues pertaining to natural resources and environment directly affecting smallholder productivity.

The immediate objectives of the Programme are to: (a) improve the policy environment; (b) increase the application of on-farm research; (c) expand the coverage of extension services; (d) increase the access to farm inputs and labour-saving technology; (e) improve the environmental monitoring and management; and (f) effect a more sustainable utilization of forestry and fisheries resources. The Programme will comprise of six components: (1) Policy-Agriculture and Environment; (2) Agricultural Research; (3) Agricultural Extension and Land Utilization; (4) Farm Inputs, Credit and Marketing; (5) Natural Resources Management; and (6) Capture Fisheries. Each of the components adheres to the Government's subsector strategy and/or plan if such exist and also relate and complement the other donor programmes. The Programme will target the poorest segments of the population and the local authorities that service them. In order to ensure an intensive and integrated implementation of the Programme, six local impact areas were selected, the basis of their selection being their low Human Development Index (DI), using available poverty indicators. The integration of seven cross-programme strategies into the Programme components will include: women in development, population, environment, human immune deficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) pandemic, appropriate technology, employment and popular participation.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 24 international experts (551 work-months) including one programme adviser, three component advisors, nine subject matter specialists, and UNVs as well as 67 work-months of short-term consultancies; administrative support staff for a limited time period to complement the government administrative staff; national professionals (60 work-months) as well as national consultants (28 work-months) training materials and NGO support; fellowships, study tours and in-service training; and vehicles and office equipment .

Financial data

	$
Personnel	5 803 900
Subcontract	692 000
Training	1 834 000
Equipment	1 301 400
Miscellaneous	785 500
Total	10 416 800

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF EGYPT

IPF:(1992-96) $39 432 000
(EGY/91/007) - Implementation Monitoring Mechanism - Economic Reform and Structural Adjustment Programme

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	12 February 1992
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$780 000 Source of funds:
Total UNDP budget:	$780 000

Project background

The Government of Egypt's Economic Reform and Structural Adjustment Programme (ERSAP), initiated in March 1990, is a systematic and comprehensive effort to accelerate, strengthen and broaden the pace of economic reform. The goal is a full-employment, market-based economy in which a growing private sector and a restructured and scaled-down public sector compete on an equal footing in a stable macroeconomic environment. It focuses on stabilization to restore macroeconomic balance, structural adjustment to improve efficiency in resource allocation, while switching towards a private sector and export-led growth strategy and modifying social policies to minimize the effects of economic reforms on the poor. The ERSAP is very comprehensive and contains the following components: (1) macroeconomic reform aiming at curtailing inflation, current account and budget deficits and restoring credit worthiness; (2) public enterprise reform aiming at privatizing and restructuring public enterprises and at reforming financial relationships between public enterprises, commercial and investment banks and the Government; (3) domestic price liberalization aiming at decontrolling price setting in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors, both public and private; within three years most prices are to be determined by market forces; (4) foreign trade liberalization aiming at phasing out most non-tariff barriers to imports and exports, reducing high customs tariffs and dismantling restrictions on exports; (5) private sector reform aiming at encouraging and facilitating private enterprise development through abolishing investment and production controls, dismantling government monopolies, and phasing out private sector discrimination in the purchase of imports from public sector companies; and (6) addressing social consequences of adjustment through establishment of a Social Fund for Development aiming at minimizing adverse impact of further reforms on the poor as well as facilitating the reintegration of Egyptian workers returned from the Gulf.

The ERSAP is supported by several sources. An IMF Standby Arrangement is providing (US)$400 million while the World Bank is approving a (US)$300 million Structural Adjustment loan (SAL) in two tranches. The African Development Bank has made a loan of about (US)$140

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million, also in two tranches while the Paris Club creditors have granted a generous debt relief programme. By the beginning of February 1992, progress was beginning to be seen on a number of fronts. Foreign exchange has been restructured into two markets with a difference of only five per cent between the two; and imposition of more realistic interest rates has made the Egyptian pound more stable and freely convertible for the first time., The budget deficit has been substantially reduced. Much of the budget shortfall is financed by high-yield treasury bonds rather than loans thereby bringing greater fiscal stability. However, it has also become even clearer to the Government that in order to implement the reform programme in a sustainable manner there must be a build-up of both monitoring and implementation capacity.

Such national capacity is required for two reasons: (1) to fulfil the reporting requirements to the World Bank, the IMF and to some extent the international donor community - i.e., that certain macroeconomic targets are being met; and (2) the Government is concerned that the implementation of the programme is monitored from the standpoint of its impact on the growth and structural change of the economy, on the development of the private sector, on the level of employment and real ages and on the standard of living of the population at large.Complementary policy interventions may need to be formulated in order to ensure that the economic reforms are translated into real structural changes, a revival of economic growth and sustainable improvements in the standard of living.

Description of project

The development objectives of the project are to: (a) provide the data and policy analysis necessary to assess outcomes and formulate appropriate policy adjustments; and (b) establish an agency which can undertake the timely monitoring of the ERSAP. Project activities will include the building of a capacity to coordinate a broad range of activities and socioeconomic data, cutting across a number of diverse sectors, ministries and agencies.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a chief of economic team (40.0 work-months), three senior economists (43.2 work-months) seven economists/statisticians, three systems analysts (25.2 work-months); four research assistants (33.6 work-months); in-service training; and equipment (84.0 work-months) including one auto, two motor cycles and office equipment.

Financial data

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Personnel	500 000
Subcontract	—
Training	220 000
Equipment	50 000
Miscellaneous	10 000
Total	780 000

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DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
THE MEMBER STATES OF THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY

IPF:(1987-91) $49 700 000
(RLA/87/037)-Exploration for Geothermal Resources in the Eastern Caribbean

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	21 December 1989
Expected duration:	Fourteen months
Proposed executing agency:	United Nations
Government implementing agency:	Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$565 000
Total UNDP budget:	$565 000

Project background

With few exceptions, the majority of the countries of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) are heavily dependent on oil imports for their electricity power requirements. Following the oil price shocks of 1973-1974 and again in 1979-1980, which caused severe dislocations in the economies of these countries, CARICOM governments adopted a Regional Energy Action Plan (REAP) with the objective of establishing the basis for development of the region's energy sources in a rational manner. Since these countries are for the most part small islands, their limited surface areas and other characteristics virtually preclude hydrological systems suitable for large or medium-scale hydro-power plants. A few islands do generate hydroelectric power on a small scale to supplement their existing diesel generation capacity, but the hydropower potential by itself is unlikely to satisfy growing electricity demands. Given the volcanic formation of the islands, the REAP has accorded top priority to investigation of the geothermal energy potential of the region.

Geothermal exploration work already carried out in some Caribbean countries have been analysed favourably; and the results clearly support the undertaking of further detailed study of the resources and the viability of geothermal energy development as a predictable and stable substitute for diesel-based electrical power.

Description of project

The project is designed to enable the Caribbean countries to make a thorough assessment of the options for geothermal energy development. A detailed techno-economic pre-feasibility study will be carried out to determine the existence of high enthalphy geothermal resources suitable for commercial generation of electricity in Montserrat, Nevis,

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St. Christopher and St. Vincent. The technical and economic viability of connecting neighbouring Caribbean countries by submarine cable power transmission will also be determined. In addition, by the end of the project, a nucleus of regional professionals trained in geothermal exploration techniques will have been created.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a subcontract for a team comprising a geothermal specialist, a geologist, geochemist, hydrogeologist, power engineer, and economist; periodic tripartite review meetings with the full participation of representatives of the countries, the Executing Agency, and UNDP; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	10 000
Subcontract	550 000
Miscellaneous	5 000
Total	565 000

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO AN INTERREGIONAL PROJECT

(INT/89/707) - Human Development Report (HDR)
(Supplementary Assistance)

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	15 January 1992
Expected duration:	42 months
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$750 000 Source of funds: SPR
Previous UNDP contribution:	$3 702 400
Total UNDP budget:	$4 452 400

Project background

The International Development Community including Governments, Development professionals and the NGO Community have in recent years expressed a growing interest in issues of human development. In order to contribute to the development concepts, analyses and statistics, the preparation of the Human Development Report by an independent team of development experts has been essential. The extensive response to the proposals for the orientation for national and international policies in support of human development, furthermore has been met by substantive follow-up work on promoting comprehensive, realistic human development strategies, formulating analytical policy tools for policy-makers and the improvement of national statistics.

Description of project

The main objective of the project is to assist in the preparation on an annual basis of the Human Development Report (HDR). The project has sought to operationalize the Reports' key policy messages by providing assistance to countries in development actionable human development strategies, and to identify ways and means of improving the availability of HD statistics, HD measurements and monitoring. As of September/October 1991, there has been a re-alignment of the projects functions. Project activities will now include: (a) production of the current year's Report, (b) background research for future Reports; (c) substantive inputs into the HDRs' projection activities; (d) assisting in the improvement of HD statistics and measurements; and (e) identifying planned techniques and policy instruments for promoting HD.

Inputs

UNDP will provide background research and consultancy services to address issues of participatory development; a subcontract to provide projection inputs to the projection

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campaign for HDR 92, statistical initiatives, various support services required for the implementation of these four sets of activities; equipment and supplies; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	312 000
Subcontract	241 000
Equipment	167 000
Miscellaneous	30 000
Total	750 000

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